## Amusements, de.

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ectures on Phrenology, Physiology, and Physiolognomy, this bar at 12.

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THE REV. DR. LITTLEJOHN, BISHOP OF UTICA. The Rev. Abraham N. Littlejohn of Brooklyn was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Northern New-

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York, on the fifth ballot, in the Utica Convention. The vote was as follows: Cierical Ballot-Littlejohn, 38; Leeds, 14; Van Deusen, 6; Mahan, 1; Hoffman, 1. Lay Bailot-Littlejohn, 42; Leeds, 14; Van Deusen, 9. The Bailot—Littlejohn, 42; Leeds, 14; Van Deusen, 9. The Bishop elect is about 48 years of age, and a graduate of Union College. Provious to his call to the Church of the Holy Truity at Brooklyn, ten years age, he was rector of 8t Paul's Church, New-Haven. He is a man of decided ability, both as a divine and preacher; setive and efficient in the councils of the church, he has always been regarded as one of the most prominent elergymen of Long Island. Several concise essays and searching, brilliant reviews of the works of the French philosophers and other themes have emanated from his pen. His education has been matured by extensive travel in the countries of the Old World, including the Holy Land.

A Lawrence (Mass.) woman whose husband proposed to vote the Democratic ticket, took him by the arm, went with him to the ballot box, and when his name had been checked by the inspectors, herself put into the ballot box for him a Grant and Collax ticket—the first instance of a yomar yoting in Lawrence.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868.

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Alabama-A Letter from an Occasional Correspondent, Social Science, The Emeute at Williams College, Election Day in Tennessee, Gen. Reed and the Battle of Chapultenec, A Correction, Our Charter Election, The Election Frauds, An Unpublished Detter from Mayor Hoffman, Nasby on the Elections, Board of County Courses County Canvassers—Another Protest, Phila-delphians visit Bostor delphians visit Boston, Americans in Paris October 24. Card Eliquette, Base-Ball, the Fourth National Bank Attempted Swindle, Prisoners Tortured in the New-Jersey State Prison, The Removal of the Broadway Bridge, Attempted Burglary in Fulton-st., The Courts, and the Money Article may be found on the Second Page; the Markets and Shipping Intelligence on the Third Little telligence on the Third; Literary Items on the Sixth, and Real Estate on the Seventh.

Religious liberty begins to strike root in Spain. Protestantism will soon have a chapel in Madrid as well as in Seville, and civil marriages are said to be frequent.

Secretary McCulloch has declared his unalterable intention not to remain in office after the 4th of March next. Mr. McCulloch need apprehend no opposition to this course of action from any quarter, we opine.

The movement to unseat Mr. Senter, the President of the Tennessee Senate, has failed, and that gentleman will become Governor of Tennessee on the resignation of Gov. Brownlow, who was elected to the United States Senate last Summer.

Our Washington dispatch to-day tells of the operations of a business firm who have been buying up claims of colored soldiers and sailors in the South. Some three-and-a-half millions of dollars should have passed into the hands of the Southern Boys in Blue during the past year, and it is probable that these rascals have done a heavy business.

Gen. Grant arrived in this city early yesterday morning, and moved about town during the day without annoyance from any one. In the evening he attended one of the theaters without being discovered by the crowd. It seems that the General escaped a visit from divers heads of bureaus in Washington, which had been arranged to take place yesterday, by his midnight flight to New-York.

We print in our Washington column a very full abstract of the report of the Adjutary of War. The report shows that the longs in the Federal Treasury put there, and tant-General of the Army to the Secre-50,000 men. The Adjutant-General offers many suggestions in relation to army discipline, dwelling at length on the system of punishment and prisons.

The thinking men and women residing in the Valley of the Mississippi, not to be behind the rest of the world, have formed a Western Social Science Association, which held its first meeting in Chicago on the 10th inst. Several interesting papers of an historical and introductory character were read and a constitution adopted during the early sessions, a report of which will be found in another column.

There is a deadlock in the Diocesan Synod assembled at Montreal to elect a new Bishon of Montreal. The House of Bishops persists in sending in nominations for the office not acceptable to the Synod, which body vesterday passed a resolution censuring the House of Bishops, and voted to take such steps during the next session of the Legislature as will prevent their interference in future elections of Bishops.

The latest movement in the Florida trouble is the discharge of the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State from arrest under the charge of conspiracy against Gov. Reed, on the ground that the Governor's affidavit against them was insufficient. The legality of the Legislature's impeachment of the Governor will be tested in the Supreme Court on the 19th, when it is to be hoped this discreditable affair will be disposed of decently and in order.

Hudson County, New-Jersey, proposes to erect itself into a huge municipality. The special committee appointed last Spring by the Hudson County Board of Freeholders to take this matter into consideration have reported that the residents of the several townships are almost unanimously in favor of being brought under a single municipal government. The Committee recommend that the necessary action be taken in the next Legislature.

There is a little speck of war on the banks of the Piscataqua. The State of Maine is thundering at the gates of the Kittery Navy-Yard, in the person of a Deputy Sheriff, who has been excluded by order of the Commodore. At last accounts a body of marines held the gate, and the people were greatly excited over the prospect of a battle. What the end will be no one can tell, but it is to be hoped that retained by the President. In due time, we the Secretary of the Navy will rise equal to the emergency.

The letter from Alabama, printed herewith, possesses a painful interest; but we call attention to the fact that it was written the day after Gen. Grant's election-hence mainly from data which transpired before that event. We feel confident that the worst is over, and that matters will improve henceforth till Gen. Grant takes possession of the White House; from which time, we hope to see it safe to be a Unionist, White or Black, at the South. Of velop. But we feel quite certain that invescourse, there will still be crimes of violence tigation was needed, and that its results cancommitted there-some of them incited by not fail to benefit the public, however they

lieve that Gen. Grant's election insures Peace to the South and protection to her loyal peo-

District-Attorney Courtney is not to be suspended from office just yet. After numerous conferences yesterday between the President and Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Evarts and Mr. McCulloch, and an examination of Mr. Courtney, the President came to the conclusion that Mr. Fullerton's charges were insufficient ground for the suspension of the District-Attorney. Fullerton thereupon posted off for New-York to get the requisite evidence against Courtney. When the case of Fullerton rs. Courtney shall have been settled, the Government interests will probably be attended to.

The French Republicans have been incited to new zeal and activity by the success of the revolution in Spain. What Spaniards were able to achieve against the Bourbons, they hope to be strong enough to accomplish against the Bonapartes. The French Government has become alarmed. It claims to have discovered a great conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing order of things. The press is threatened with severe measures in case they continue to attack the Government. Louis Napoleon, as he grows older, seems to lose faith in his destiny, and the fear which he now shows on so many occasions is anything but calculated to avert the imminent danger.

On the 6th of November the Republicans of Kentucky held a large meeting at Lexington to celebrate the election of Grant and Colfax. There was no disturbance during the proceedings; nobody was harmed by them, and the burden of the speeches was peace and brotherhood. Yet the next day all the principal Union men who took part in the meeting were served with notices from a lawless Rebel organization, commanding them on pain of death to leave the State within thirty days. And experience will not allow us to believe that these orders and threats are merely the empty mouthings of truculent blackguards. The Ku-Klux Klan have a fancy for murder. The District Commander has expressed a determination to "scour the country" in search of the ruffians, and the Union men have called a meeting to devise means for ridding the State of the secret bands which have so long disgraced it. Our correspondent at Frankfort telegraphed yesterday that it was seriously proposed to avenge every murder of a Union man by the death of nine leading Rebels. We do not believe that so infamous a proposition will be for a moment entertained. If courts afford no redress we must call upon the army. Trouble, we fear, is imminent, but will soon be over. The Democracy of the North are calling out to their rampant Southern brethren to sheathe the poniard and extinguish the torch. Patience, oppressed Union men of the South! A brighter day is dawning. Grant will give us peace.

THE WHISKY WAE. I. To all intelligent persons, it is palpable that the Internal Revenue is enormously defrauded, and especially with regard to Distilled Liquors. The imposts on Whisky amount to some sixtyseven cents per gallon; the cost of making it, from grain at current prices, is about fifty cents per gallon; hence, the naked fact that Whisky now sells in this market at \$1 06 to \$1.08 is conclusive. Somebody is defrauding the Revenue; and we belong to that numerous class whose interest is on the side of having this matter "ripped "up" and ventilated. We are not specially hostile to Mr. A. or Mr. B.; we do not pretend to know which thimble the little joker is under; but we do want the money that begeous opera-houses, or furnish assessors and collectors with fast trotters. Being on this track, and finding the scent still warm, we do not mean to be thrown off by any art or trick

whatever. II. We do not presume that the Revenue officers here are especially unfaithful; in fact, we judge that there is more paid into the Treasury per gallon on the Whisky sold here than the average throughout the country. We are very willing to see it proved that all the cheating is done in the rural districts. If so, we want to learn how the stuff gets into this place, and gets sold here for less than its fair, honest cost. "Let there be light."

III. Mr. John M. Binckley, Solicitor of the Internal Revenue service, came on here some weeks since to look into this mystery. We saw him twice, and concluded that he was in deeper water than was good for him. He seemed a well-meaning man, intent on doing his duty; but fewer words and more shrewdness were absolutely requisite in his position.

IV. Mr. Binckley having returned to Washington [discomfited, Judge William Fullerton was appointed in his place-we know not at whose suggestion, but we incline to give the credit to Mr. Evarts. It is a credit, we think, to whomsoever may deserve it. Mr. Fullerton long held a high position at the bar of Orange County, and he has since achieved a higher at the bar of our City. When he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Gov. Fenton, last year, no one lisped a doubt of his capacity or his integrity. We never heard a syllable uttered to his prejudice till he accepted this trust, and set to work to discharge its heavy responsibilities.

V. Mr. Andrew Johnson is a man of many faults, but venality is not among them. We knew him in Congress, where men are pretty accurately weighed and measured; he has since filled almost every important station, made many bitter enemies, and waged deadly war against men abler and stronger than himself; vet he has never been even charged with filling his own pockets at the public cost. What reason is there for suspecting him of an improper motive in choosing Judge Fullertona well-known Republican-for this work? We

can imagine none. VI. Mr. Fullerton having set to work, symptoms of agitation are soon visible. "Things is "working." There are whispers that Mr. F. is to be indicted for something he did, or said, or advised as counsel in respect to the compromising of a revenue suit, long before he was heard (via Washington) that he had been indicted in one of our Courts. Very good! If Mr. F. has done or advised any wrong, let him answer for it. But how does this help our Revenue officers, or those among them whom Mr. F.'s investigations may implicate? anything by this bold move, however it may fare with him.

VII. We condemn no one. We do not know who are likely to be damaged by the facts which Mr. Fullerton's investigation will de-Rebel malignity or chagrin; yet we firmly be- may affect individuals. We may be mistaken | properly and wisely, let the corporation turn | nounced that the difficulties with the United | feet.

be dishonest, he can implicate those who have little likely to promote academic tranquillity. done no wrong. His report will not be conclusive-it merely opens up a field of inquiry, discussion, and action. So let the good work of investigation go on! If one man shall break down or be bought off, let another, and still another, succeed to his clues and his responsi- Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Though conbilities. The abyss which has swallowed so many Millions of what is rightfully publicmoney cannot be absolutely bottomless-its darkest chasms may be irradiated. So conrage and onward!

"For none ever feared that the truth should be told, Save those whom the truth would indici."

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Committee appointed by the Union League Club to investigate the frauds in the recent election in this State have drawn up an Address to the people, which we publish on another page. They tersely recapitulate the principal facts in the conspiracy against free institutions: the wholesale manufacture of false certificates of naturalization; the fraudulent registration of persons who had no right to vote, in the names of men who were not in existence; the frauds of repeaters; the frauds in stuffing the ballot-boxes and counting the votes; the secret circular issued by the Democratic State Committee in the name of Mr. S. J. Tilden; the proclamation of Mayor Hoffman; the terrorism at the polls, and the illegal interference with challengers and inspectors. They rightly urge that, if we rest quietly under wrongs like these, there is no security for the safety of the Republic. Violation of the sanctity of the franchise strikes at the very foundation of the political fabric. If not for our own sakes, at least for the future of our the time to come. It may be, as our adversaon both sides. So much the more reason why both sides should join in trying to ferret them out and punish them. So much the more reaboth parties are corrupt, our danger is greater than if the corruption were confined to one.

The immediate purpose of the Committee is to collect evidence from all parts of the State, but especially from this City and Brooklyn, with a view to such action as their legal advisers may hereafter indicate; and they invite all who are able to cooperate with them to give what help they can, either in money or in information. They hope that their labors State were so fraudalently procured that the electoral vote of New-York ought not to be counted. Throwing it out of course would not affect the choice of President, but it would be a safeguard against frauds in future elections. The Committee believe that they can also furnish evidence of such extensive frauds and illegal practices in the voting for Governor that the majorities reported for Mr. Hoffman will be overcome, and the election awarded by judicial decision to Mr. Griswold. And finally they will seek from Congress and the Legislature such protection as may be necessary against a repetition of the wickedness by which the honest voters of New-York have been virtually disfranchised.

We earnestly entreat every man who can help along this most important work to do his best. Let every one who knows of a frauduman wrongfully naturalized, or a voter intim- light. idated, or a challenger illegally interfered with, send a brief statement of the facts, with his name and address, to Mr. John H. White, No. We can well afford to let the concocted the infamous scheme. Finally, money | remedy? contributions to the fund for carrying on the investigation may be addressed to Moses II. Grinnell, No. 52 Wall-st.

STUDENTS vs. FACULTY.

We are sorry to notice that differences have arisen in Williams College, Mass., a highly respectable seat of learning, the purport and upshot of which may be stated as follows:

I. The Faculty, finding that the students, on slight and insufficient grounds, were repeatedly and protractedly absent from college duties, and thus from recitations," passed a law to abate the evil.

II. By this statute, it was provided that "each 'absence from any recitation, excused or un-"excused," should "count as zero in the record of standing."

III. Where the absence was shown to have been inevitable, each officer was allowed the option of allowing the recitation to be made up at such time as he should appoint.

The Faculty, in a published address, say: It was our intention in all cases in which the "claim was just to accept cheerfully the labor of extra recitations." "We deemed it, however, eminently fair," they add, "that absence in other cases should carry with it the presumption of ignorance of the ground passed over, rather than the opposite presumption of knowledge, and that it should therefore affect 'the standing of the absentee."

And, pray, why should n't it ? Pray, what is there in this simple regulation which should cause these young gentlemen "to call upon the "Faculty to annul it?" And why should these students, failing in their "call" upon the Faculty, which really might have been a little more respectfully expressed, solemnly resolve "to regard the imposition as a blow aimed at their personal honor and manhood?" They will, we trust, be a little less sensitive about their 'manhood" when they get a little older. It is the easiest thing in the world for students to hold meetings and to declare "their connection " with the college to cease from this date," but what will papa and mamma have to say about it? It seems to be quite a new style of college discipline for young men to take the government of the seminary into their own hands, whereasing, and resolving, and declaring, and pronouncing, and promulgating, and proclaiming, and revolutionizing in this free and independent manner. In ancient times students waited to be turned out; but these Williams Boys have most truculently and solemnly turned themselves out, as if the disciplined were the best possible judges of the propriety of discipline itself. If we had a son at Williams College, and he came home breathing We have sadly misjudged Mr. F. if they make | fire and slaughter against the Faculty, we are inclined to believe that we should transport the violent youth back to his Alma Mater and leave him in her nurturing arms-unless, indeed, she should decline to receive him, as she very justly might do. The presumptions are all against the propriety of this undergraduate folly. If the Faculty of Williams

in Mr. Fullerton-though that does not seem the Faculty out; but to allow the students States had been so far regulated that the probable—but we do not see how, even if he themselves to make the laws would be very agreement arrived at only awaited the sanction

> STATE HISTORIES. A "School History of PENNSYLVANIA, from

by J. R. Sypher," has just been issued by J. B. densed into a neat 12mo. of 344 pages, it embodies the more important facts germane to its subject, from the discovery of Delaware Bay by Capt. Hudson in 1609, down to the death of James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens in 1868. It embodies accounts of all the battles fought on Pennsylvania soil, from Braddock's fatal field in 1755, through Brandywine and Germantown, to Lee's crushing defeat at Gettysburg in 1863. Indian attacks, devastations and massacres, whereof many followed Braddock's defeat, but of which that known as the Wyonling Massacre is alone widely famed, darkened the entire Colonial century of Pennsylvania's history-Hannastown, the county seat of Westmoreland, which till 1781 included that half of the State which lies westward of the Alleghenies, having been surprised and utterly destroyed in 1782. Wayne's successful Western expedition and treaty of Greenville, in 1795, may be said to have first given real and lasting security to the pioneer settlements of the State founded by Penn. A large portion of this volume is wisely

given to the Industrial progress of Pennsylvania. Not merely are the successive stages in the progress of settlement and population westward and northward from Delaware Bay clearly marked, but the infancy and growth of Iron-making; the discovery of Anthracite Coal, with the steps whereby the use of that fuel, country, we are bound to put forth every effort for years deemed impracticable, was introduced to obtain redress for the past and security for and extended, until the 365 tuns mined in 1830 had swelled to 12,650,671 tuns in 1867. So with ries declare, that frauds have been committed the Bituminous Coal of her Western Counties -she having 1,300 square miles of the latter to barely 470 of the former. Her production of Pig Iron, begun in 1720 in Chester County, son why the investigation should be strict. If has been increased and diffused until it amounted last year to 839,496 tuns. Pennsylvania is first among our States in the production of both Coal and Iron, and second only to Massachusetts in the range and extent of her Manufacturing industry. She has 972 miles of Canals, which cost \$38,660,397, and 3,097 miles of completed Railroads, which cost about \$250,-000,000-being foremost of all the States except possibly Illinois in Railroads, and before all but New-York in Canals. The general sobriety will result in satisfying Congress that the and diligence of her people, her central posireported majorities for Seymour in this tion, the extent and value of her internal resources, her substantial wealth and great facilities for intercommunication, assure her a steady growth and a commanding position.

Mr. Sypher's book may yet be improved; but it is the best State History for common use within our knowledge, and we hope some one will compile one as good of our own State. When he does, we shall urge that it be adopted as a reader in all our common schools and seminaries, and thus brought home to every family and fireside.

We print this morning two letters from Collector Bailey-one to the editor of The Evening Post, explaining why District-Attorney Courtney has not managed to try one revenue case since last Winter, and another to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bailey's letters are like Mrs. Nickleby's speeches-they have no posilent vote cast on the third of November, or a tive beginning and no end, and give us no Here is the problem which we commend to

Mr. Bailey : Millions have been stolen from the Treasury

258 Broadway. Especially is it important to and no one has been punished. The officers who get every possible clue to the men who have are paid for the detection of fraud are the Colbeen concerned in procuring bogus papers and lectors and Assessors. The officer whose business it is to prosecute is the District-Attorney. The poor dupes and tools who cast the ballots go frauds are not detected, the thieves are not pun- to be. That is to say, lest the "Ring" should free, if we only reach the chief criminals who ished, and the money is stolen. What is the This is the only question, and this is the opin-

ion of every man of common sense who studies the matter. The Revenue is not collected! The unfortunate victims of Mr. Bailey's enterprise and sagacity now in jail are not in the Internal Revenue service. Neither are Blaisdell, Yeaton, Depew, Messmore, Watson, and the others he mentions. They are not Collectors or Assessors. The country will not accept it as an answer to its just inquiries that these men are not what they ought to be. The country does ask from its ministers-men who are paid to do its work-why the work is not done.

Mr. Bailey does not answer this question, Until he does answer it, his letters are of about as much value in this controversy as Mrs. Nickleby's remarks upon the effect of leather upon French shoemakers.

The N. Y. Times prints an article on Gen. Sherman which, in the main, is just and deserved. Among other things it mentions this incident:

" It is fortunate, also, that Gen. Sherman is absolutely "It is fortunate, also, that Gen. Stermars account free from the weakness of nepolism or favoritism. It was notorious in his army that his own immediate staff officers were the last to be recommended for promotion. His hard-worked Adjutant-General remained a Captain all through his campaigns, while the Adjutant-Generals of Corps and Division Commanders were Colonels, Licutenant-Colonels, and Majors. His failure to press the claims of his own military family was so glaring and even unant-Colonels, and Majors. His failure to press the claims of his own military family was so glaring and even unjust to faithful officers, that his corps commanders remonstrated with him for his neglect. He seemed surprised, and said, 'Why, I might as well ask favors for myself.' The idea of availing himself of his position to help those who were near to him had never entered his mind."

-We do not see how there can be any commendation given to Gen. Sherman for his neglect of his staff officers. If Gen. Grant had treated Sherman and Sheridan in the way Sherman is said, by his eulogist, to have treated the men around him, he might have gone through the war as Colonel. We do not think it is a matter for commendation in a great commander, or a man of great power, to overlook the services of those around him. The highest order of merit is that which discerns merit and rewards it. Napoleon was remarkable for this quality, and Gen. Sherman should scarcely be praised for the want of it.

We hope that the promised investigation into the conduct of two policemen at the time of the assault upon Mr. Isaac W. England, managing editor of The Sun, of which we published an account yesterday, will be pushed with the utmost vigor. It seems hard to say at present which was the more outrageous behavior, that of the Police or that of the drunken assailants. If the action of the officers has not been misrepresented, the public voice will demand for them a severe punishment. Mr. England is a gentleman widely known and universally respected, and it will be quite as much on his personal account as out of consideration for the general welfare that good citizens will rejoice when the culprits in this affair get their de-

Lord Stanley yesterday made a speech to his constituents, in which he reviewed the College are incapable of governing these boys foreign policy of England. He officially an-

of the Government of the United States. His admission of the dangerous situation of Turkey is ominous; for England has heretofore been the strongest support the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time, of the Mussulman rule. The armaments of Prussia and France are declared to look suspicious, but Lord Stanley expects that France will finally have to accept the unity of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. With regard to home questions, Lord Stanley is in favor of reforms, but against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Lord Stanley is undoubtedly the most progressive member of the Tory Cabinet, and his foreign policy will, in most points, be accepted by the incoming Lib-

eral Ministry.

The intensely interesting story of the invention of the cast-iron plow, which we published a few days ago, gave the curious history of a costly ring sent by the Emperor Alexander of Russia to Jethro Wood of New-York. It is now more than forty years since the ring disappeared and the brief newspaper controversy concerning it died out. But Mr. Richardson's sketch of Jethro Wood seems likely to bring the long-lost relic to light. A correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, offers to name its present possessor. If that possessor whoever he may be, holds his good name the immediate jewel of his soul, he will promptly turn over the ring to the heirs of Jethro Wood, or come forward and vindicate the memory of the late Dr. Mitchill from the gravest reproach. The following is the history of the ring, as detailed in THE TRIBUNE sketch re ferred to. [Ed. Tribune.

formed to.

"During the same year, 1820, Jethro Wood sent one of his plows to Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, and the peculiar circumstances attending the gift and its reception formed a large part of the newspaper gossip of the day, Wood, though a man of cultivation intellectually as well agriculturally, was not familiar with French, which was then as now the diplomatic language. So he requested his personal friend, Dr. Samuel Mitchill, President of the New-York Society of Natural History and Sciences, to write a letter in French to accompany the gift.

"The autocrat of all the Russias received the plow and the letter, and sont back a diamond ring—which the newspapers declared to be worth from \$6,000 to \$15,000—in token of his appreciation. By some indirection, the ring was not delivered to the donor of the plow, but to the writer of the letter, and Dr. Mitchill instantly appropriated it to his own use. Wood appealed to the Russian Minister at Washington for redress. The Minister sent to his Emperor and asked to whom the ring belonged, and Alexander replied that it was intended for the inventor of the plow. Armed with this authority, Wood again demanded the ring of Mitchill. But there were no steamships or telegraphs in those days, and Mitchill declared that in the leng interval in which they had been waiting to hear from Russia he had given it to the cause of the Greeks, who were then rising to throw off the yoke of their Turkish oppressors. A newspaper of the time calls Mitchill's course an ingenious mode of quartering on the enemy, and the inventor's friends seem to have believed that the ring had been privately sold for his henefit. At all events, it never came to light again, and Wood, a peaceful man, a Quarker by profession, did not push the matter further."

Because THE TRIBUNE is anxious to have either the men removed who for years have been in charge of the Revenue, and have succeeded in allowing a hundred million dellars to be stolen, or the criminals taken and punished. The N. Y. Times charges it with being the organ of the "Whisky Ring." This "Ring" is supposed to embrace men who have made money by defrauding the Revenue. This money has been made either through the con nivance or the incompetency of the Revenue officials. THE TRIBUNE wants those officials removed; The Times wants them retained. The interest of the "Whisky Ring" is certainly to have the men kept in office who have enabled its members to get rich. Let the people judge which journal is opposed to the "Ring."

The Evening Post declares, with truth, that the police are now the only protection left to the honest citizens of New-York, and they protect us only because they are beyond the control of the "Ring." But suppose the "Ring" once secures the Legislature ; will it not, asks The Post, at once appoint a Police Board of its own members f Our cotemporary proposes to avoid this danger by abolishing the system of Metropolitan Commissions, and having the Police Board elected by the citizens, as it used chance to get control of the police at some future day, The Post would give them such control at once. We do not appreciate the force of such an argument.

The London Telegraph has been lashing its tail over the sentence of a poor man who was sent to prison for 21 days for stealing a few carrots. We do not see why the slight value of the articles taken should wholly excuse the crime. If theft is to be punished at all, the punishment must be impartial. If it is right to steal a handful of carrots, why not to steal a handful of anything else? We remember the case of a man in New-York who was sent to State Prison for twenty years for a highway robbery by which he secured a plunder of six cents. The punishment was severe; but it was wise, for it prevented scores of greater crimes.

The N. Y. Times commends Mr. Courtney for what it calls his efforts to bring on the trial "of the Kentucky Bourbon people," and charges the delay upon Mr. Attorney-General Evarts. But Mr. Evarts only wrote his letter directing the postponement a few days ago, and the Company has been under indictment for a year! Now will The Times tell us why Mr. Courtney did not try the case before he received this letter? and why, if he cannot reach the "Kentucky Bourbon" matter, he does not take one of the other indictments out of the mossy pigeon-holes of his desk and try it!

The Irish-American, repelling an imputation of The Herald that "the Irish Vote" is controlled or controllable for Mr. Richard O'Gorman as Corporation Counsel, says:

man as Corporation Counsel, says:

"The Herald overlooks the fact that the Hon, John McKeon has also been named in connection with this nomination, and that he would pell as large a vote and receive as enthusiastic a support as any citizen who might be put up. When we discuss claims on the score of Ireland, we cannot forget that John McKeon, himself the son of an Irish 'rebel,' was mainly instrumental in getting the British Minister kicked out of Washington, during the Crimean war, for violating their own accursed 'neutrality' law: and if the present Administration could be kicked into decent or dignified assertion of the rights of the nation against England, there is no man the Irish-born citizens of New-York would sconer see in high official station than John McKeon."

Some of the friends and countrymen of Mr. Richard O'Gorman want him renominated for Corporation Counsel. The best thing about this movement is that it gives the learned advocate such an excellent opportunity to print that reply to the charges of Mr. Peter Cooper, which he promised just a year ago.

Mr. Bailey says that "Davis and Yeaton are speedily to be called on to answer indictments." If Mr. Bailey can get any speed out of Mr. Courtney he will do what we have long tried to do in vain.

Frank Moore proposes to publish a collection of the Songs, Ballads. Glees, &c., of our late Presidential canvass, and will thank whoever has any such which are not common to send him a copy to Bible House, New-York City.

A marble statue of the late Governor and Senator Hicks of Maryland has been erected in the cemetery where his body lies, at Cambridge, Maryland. It is life size, and represents the Governor standing grasping the helm of the Ship of State. The design is said to be beautiful and striking, and the figure and features per-